

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



A flock of sheep well managed will help eat the mortgage off the place.

The small fruit drier which can be placed on the range is handy on the farm.

In putting the corn in the silo be sure it is laid down evenly and is well packed. The keeping quality depends much on the way the work is done.

It is never too late to plan for some kind of system of rotation of crops. It may be too late to do anything for this year, but you need to think ahead at least a year to get such a system started right.

Fruit and poultry are two of the greatest industries of the present age and require but little capital to start. Begin in a small way and work up. Be thankful if you have not a big bunch of money to put in at the start. It is generally the man who goes slow but sure who makes a success of the business.

Pick a name for the farm, have it neatly painted on a sign board and place it in a conspicuous place in the lane before the house. It will interest passersby, will identify your place, and will give a wonderful incentive to you to spruce up a bit and make the place look as good as the name you have picked for it.

Pigs fed on skimmed milk do better than upon any other diet, whether fed sweet or sour. Pigs seem to like the sour rather than the sweet, and in either case grain foods should be fed with it in order to make a balanced ration. Skimmed milk as a food for all young animals is an aid to the digestive organs, as there is not a particle of it but is digestible.

In cultivating to preserve moisture the work should be done each time as soon as there is an indication that a crust is being formed. It is particularly desirable to cultivate after each rain, as the packing by the raindrops forms a hard crust. Sometimes a light rain that penetrates the soil for but the fraction of an inch packs the soil so thoroughly that capillary tubes are formed, through which the moisture in the soil is sent off into the atmosphere.

Loss of curd from buttermilk can be saved by straining through a very fine meshed cheese cloth, or by adding a small quantity, about one-fourth, sweet skim milk to three-fourths buttermilk. Let the mixture stand over night at a temperature of about 60 degrees. Then heat the next morning to about 120 degrees and let stand for one hour. The skim milk curd seems to collect the fine buttermilk curd so that there is much less loss during the straining process than is the case when an attempt is made to separate the buttermilk curd alone by the cloth strainer.

Lime sulphur spray may be made as follows: Good lump lime, 15 pounds; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; water, 50 gallons. To prepare this mixture, first slake the lime in a small quantity of water, using enough to keep the slaking lime thoroughly wet. When the lime is pretty well slaked, put in the sulphur and add as much more water as is necessary to keep the whole of the consistency of thin cream. Put the kettle or the receptacle containing the mixture over the fire and boil for 45 minutes, or until the liquid is of a deep reddish brown color. Then, dilute to 50 gallons, and apply at once. If the mixture should become cold, crystals will form and weaken the insecticide for the destruction of the lice and their eggs.

We repeat: Test your cows and know what they are doing for you. Dairymen pay only when you have profitable cows, and the only way you can know this to a surety is by use of the Babcock tester. The equipment and process is comparatively simple. Here are all the necessary things for making the test:

One Babcock tester of size to suit the herd. One dozen test bottles. One milk test pipette (measuring 17.6 c. c.). One dairy thermometer. One quart bottle standard sulphuric acid. Hot water. In making the test, keep in mind the following rules:

(A) 17.6 cubic centimeters average milk. (B) 17.6 sulphuric acid. Add the latter carefully. If it is poured through the milk it will burn it; let it run down the inside of the bottle. (C) Shake thoroughly. (D) Put into the tester and whirl five minutes. (E) Add hot water until the liquid rises well into the neck of the bottle. (F) Whirl again two minutes, and read the percentage of fat at once. A pair of fine dividers help greatly in convenience of reading.

Grass is essential to the diet of the hens, but something else is needed as food.

It is a short-sighted policy for the farmer to work his soil for present gain without thought as to its future fertility.

The value of cream depends upon its flavor and palatableness. Be careful that it does not become contaminated in any way.

In order to make a balanced ration with alfalfa ground corn and barley should be fed, together with a little wheat bran and linseed meal.

The high priced grain calls for the economical cow, which is always and ever the cow which gives a yield of milk richness and quantity sufficient to warrant keeping her on the farm.

Feed just enough so that it will be eaten up clean. Left over food calls rats around the coops and you know what that means where there are little chicks.

Feed as much of the produce of the farm to your own stock as you can. In this way you turn back to the soil the fertility and keep improving its condition.

Prof. Burnett, Nebraska, and Prof. Holden, Iowa, are both of the opinion that organization of farmers, principally for social and educational purposes, is one thing now most needed in country life.

Experienced dairymen who have fed silage would as soon think of dairying without a hay crop as going without silage. Hay and silage are both needed. Alfalfa hay makes an ideal feed in conjunction with corn silage, as it supplies the protein necessary for the balanced ration.

Hot water applications will give relief from the pain caused by contact with poison ivy. After the hot applications wet the poisoned portions over with a strong solution of sulphate of soda, adding some glycerine to keep it from turning white when dry. Repeat the operation when necessary.

The successful dairyman must be a student of the task before him. He must know his cows, know how to care for them, know how to handle their product, and know how to breed for better stock. This of course he cannot do unless he has the pure bred bull to breed from. This is one of the prime requisites of the profitable dairy farm.

It is argued by those who feed all the corn the cattle will consume, swine following at the same time in the pastures, that the hogs will take care of all that is not digested. It is true that swine will gather all the corn in the veldings, but it is also true that cattle when fed very heavily will consume and digest more food than can be assimilated by the system, so that neither the animal to which the grain is fed nor the swine will get the full benefit of the same.

The grubs which often trouble the cow are the larvae of the ox warble fly (hypodermis lineata), and should be squeezed out and destroyed; otherwise on entering the ground they will emerge after a time in the shape of flies to carry on their pestiferous work. By applying fly extruders to the backs of cattle in fly time and sponging the back of each animal with strong salt water or solution of coal tar dip in late fall and early winter much of the trouble can be prevented.

Hogs pastured on rape do well. It will pay farmers to investigate the matter. The Wisconsin experiment station has recently finished a series of experiments and finds much to indicate the value of rape as a hog feed. The conclusions are, that with pigs from four to ten months old, representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds and a money value of \$19.40 per acre. That rape is a better green feed for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon the rape having made on the average 100 pounds of gain on 33.5 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed upon clover pasture. That pigs are more thrifty, have better appetite and make correspondingly greater gains when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with their grain feed than when fed on grain alone. That a plot of Dwarf Essex forage rape when planted in drills 30 inches apart, early in May, in Wisconsin, will yield three good crops of pasture forage in a favorable season. That rape is the most satisfactory and cheapest green feed for swine that we have fed. That every feeder of hogs in Wisconsin should plant each spring a small field of rape adjoining his hog yard, and provide himself with a few rods of movable fence, to properly feed the rape to brood sows and young pigs. That rape should be sown for this purpose in drills 30 inches apart to facilitate the stirring of the ground and cultivation after each successive growth has been eaten off. That hogs should not be turned upon a rape pasture until the plants are at least 12 to 14 inches high and that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field. That rape is not a satisfactory feed when fed alone when it is desired to have any live weight gain made in hogs, though it has been found that they will just about maintain themselves without loss of weight on this feed alone.

## NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL NEWS

### Rio Grande Grant Sale.

At the court house in Santa Fe July 6th Referee Johnston, in a partition suit, sold the Rancho Del Rio Grande grant, in Taos county, for \$130,500, to N. B. McLaughlin, Alexander Gussdorf and A. B. McMillan. The grant contains 91,815 acres and an important irrigation enterprise is to reclaim part of it.

Judge McFie had previously granted a petition of intervenor brought in the form of a suit by Vicente Fresquez et al. vs. Jose G. Mirabal et al., the plaintiffs claiming to be heirs, entitled to part of the proceeds of the sale.

The Rancho Del Rio Grande grant dates back to 1755, when it was granted by Spain to Jose Mirabal, Antonio Fernandez, Concepcion Romero, Ventura, Julian Romero and Mariano Romero, Antonio Fresquez, Jose Antonio Gonzalez, Ana Maria and Catarina Romero. The grant was confirmed by the republic of Mexico in 1837 and in 1892 it was confirmed by the United States court of private land claims.

Although the original owners were but ten in number, the various heirs to the land at the time of the sale numbered nearly 800, scattered over the United States.

This is the largest public sale of a land grant on record in New Mexico. The land lies about three miles south of Taos, the main portion being mountainous and heavily covered with valuable timber. At one time Fort Bourguin, a United States military post, was located near the center of the grant.

### White Mountain Power System.

After pending for a year and after considerable controversy Territorial Engineer Sullivan on the 9th inst. granted the application of the White Mountain power system to take 150 second feet out of the Ruidoso and tributaries in Lincoln county for the development of 5,000 horsepower, to be distributed for pumping, electric light and other purposes at Fort Stanton, Carrizozo and other places.

As granted, the application is somewhat modified and a proviso is inserted that power shall be sold to settlers in the Ruidoso valley as cheap as it is sold to other customers and that the water shall be returned to the streams undiminished in volume.

The power plant is to cost \$200,000 and the main canal is to be ten miles long. Thirty second feet are to be taken out of the North fork; thirty-five second feet out of the Middle and South forks and sixty second feet out of the Ruidoso. Out of the Corixio six second feet will be taken, while an application to take six second feet out of Cedar creek was denied.

The applicants are Oliver M. Lee, C. E. Mitchell and J. L. Lawson of Alamogordo. The lands through which these streams flow are mainly located on the Mescalero Indian reservation.

### Pardoned Prisoner Escapes.

Edward A. Mann, trial judge; Judge A. W. Cooley, who succeeded him; the prosecuting district attorney, members of the jury and many citizens petitioned Governor Curry to commute the sentence of Ciriacio Moreno, and it was shown that the sentence imposed on the man had been too heavy in the light of recent developments. Governor Curry therefore made out the papers for a Fourth of July pardon in favor of Ciriacio, but at the last moment learned that Ciriacio had anticipated the governor's action and escaped from the gang working on the scenic highway, near Raton. When apprehended he will not only fail of being pardoned, but will lose his good time allowance.

Governor Curry has directed Adjutant General Ford to muster in a militia company at the United States Indian industrial school, a proposition which has the hearty approval of Indian Commissioner Valentine.

Tecolote, a small native village sixteen miles from Las Vegas, had a narrow escape from being wiped off the map with great loss of life on the 8th inst., when a waterspout hit the earth near that place, tearing out an immense hole and destroying all vegetation for a radius of a quarter of a mile. No one was injured. The waterspout was clearly visible from Las Vegas and its roaring could be heard for ten miles.

In the office of Territorial Engineer Sullivan application has been filed by A. A. Jones of Las Vegas for water rights for the Jones irrigation project, which is to reclaim 100,000 acres in San Miguel county. The waters are to be taken out of the Pecos, near Bernal Park, the Tecolote, the Gallinas and the Tecolote. Seven reservoirs with a storage capacity of 85,000 acre feet are to be built at the cost of \$250,000.

Percy F. Knight, assistant postmaster at Santa Fe, has tendered his resignation to accept a position in the First National bank at El Paso, Texas. The body of Dr. J. A. Duff, who was drowned while at a picnic on the banks of the San Juan river, Monday, July 5th, was found on the 7th inst., ten miles below Farmington, lodged on an island. Dr. Duff was a trustee of the Presbyterian church, president of the Commercial club and for six years postmaster at Farmington, and his death has caused widespread sorrow.

### Otero Will Contest.

An Albuquerque dispatch of the 8th inst. says:

"The filing of a second will relating to the estate of the late Mrs. M. S. Otero in the probate court here today brings into litigation the immensely valuable fortune left by the late Mariano S. Otero, one of the wealthiest citizens of New Mexico. The estate includes the famous Jemez hot springs, in the Jemez mountains, rich sulphur mines, and thousands of acres of the most valuable timber, as well as agricultural and grazing land.

"Attorneys for the heirs at large recently filed a will leaving shares of the estate to all except Mrs. A. B. Berg, a married daughter who was cut off with a small pittance. This morning Mrs. Berg's attorneys filed a second will dated 1897, which divides the estate equally among all the heirs, some eight in number.

"A long drawn-out and bitter contest is expected."

### Suit by Railway Ex-President.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 7th inst. says: Robert Law, until today president of the New Mexico Central Railway Company, this afternoon filed suit for \$50,000 damages for breach of contract against the railway company and Francis J. Torrance of Pittsburg, Pa.

This was the sequel of the annual stockholders' meeting here this forenoon, at which the following directors were elected: Harrison Nesbitt, Chas. C. Murray, John D. Findley and Francis J. Torrance of Pittsburg, Pa.; W. S. Hopewell and W. S. Strickler of Albuquerque and Charles F. Easley at Santa Fe. Nesbitt was made president, S. Hopewell vice president and C. C. Murray, receiver of the Enterprise and Fort Pitt banks at Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer. The New Mexico Central runs from Santa Fe to Torrance, 116 miles.

### Scramble to Qualify.

A curious discovery was made at Santa Fe a few days since. Most of the territorial officials, and members of territorial boards, who were reappointed by Governor Curry failed to qualify, being under the impression that, having qualified upon their original appointment, it was not necessary to go through the formality again. This is necessary as far as taking the oath and furnishing new bond is concerned, and there was a scramble of officers and board members to comply with the law as preliminary to drawing pay or acting in an official capacity.

### Socorro Gets Headquarters.

At Santa Fe on the 1st inst. the Supreme Court decided upon Socorro as headquarters of the new seventh judicial district. Judge Merritt C. Meechem, formerly of Tucuman, will be the judge of the Seventh district. Valencia county is taken from the second district and transferred to the seventh, which also includes Socorro and Sierra counties. Torrance county was transferred from the Sixth district to the First or Santa Fe district. Judge Alford V. Cooley, the other new member of the Supreme bench, succeeds Judge Edward A. Mann at Alamogordo, which remains headquarters for the Sixth district. The other districts remain as before: First district, Santa Fe, Judge John R. McFie; Second district, Albuquerque, Judge Ira A. Abbott; Third district, Las Cruces, Judge Frank W. Parker; Fourth district, Las Vegas, Judge W. J. Mills; Fifth district, Roswell, Judge W. H. Pope.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George E. Bushnell, Capt. Lloyd Krebs and Ralph S. Porter, medical corps, was recently appointed to meet at the general hospital, Fort Bayaud, for the examination of officers of the medical corps for promotion.

Charles W. Goodwin was killed by lightning a few days since at his home, northeast of Willard, Torrance county. He was found in his bed with a dead Maltese cat in his arms. The lightning had struck Goodwin on the head and followed his spine and his limbs, tearing his shoes to pieces.

R. T. Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla., is in New Mexico gathering statistics on life insurance. With C. E. Trakeew of Memphis, Texas, Mr. Williams will proceed with the organization of a life insurance company under the territorial law with \$100,000 capital and \$100,000 surplus. The home office will be at Roswell, N. M.

In the presence of upward of 3,000 people gathered at the horse race which was an incident of the Fourth of July celebration at Raton, the bride of one of the horses broke and the animal dashed into the crowd, instantly killing Mack Green, a barber, who was trampled under the horse's feet. W. O. Cooley, deputy organizer of the Fraternal Union, sustained a fractured leg and three broken ribs and J. Jerit, a partner of Green, had his back sprained and body bruised.

Governor Curry has completed the board of trustees of the New Mexico Spanish-American Normal school by appointing Squire Hart, Jr., of Rancho de Taos a member of the board, vice Rev. Simon Alverne, resigned.

George F. Murray, former member of the territorial mounted police, convicted of killing James German at Ketter some months ago, when he found German with his wife, has been sentenced in the District Court at Albuquerque to three years in the penitentiary.

### Irrigation in New Mexico.

It is significant that in the preface to "Irrigation in New Mexico," printed at government expense by the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Jas. Wilson says, that it was published in response to "a very large call for general information regarding the opportunities for settlement on irrigated lands in these states and territories, the cost of land and water and of establishing homes on these lands, and regarding the crops grown."

It was an unselfish work, says the Santa Fe New Mexican, this compilation by Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan, who, as it is, is one of the busiest officials at the capitol. It is well written, it is concise, it is accurate, it supplies just such knowledge as is asked for by homeseeker and investor and it is accepted as authoritative.

In his introduction, the writer gives a general description of the territory, its industries and its resources. To this is added a table giving the annual rainfall and mean temperature of ten places for three recent years. Of these ten places, it is interesting to note that Las Vegas shows the highest annual precipitation average in 1905, 1906 and 1907, 21.64 inches; Portales, 21.54 inches; Fort Wingate, 21.11; Fort Union, 20.74; Vermejo, 17.30; Santa Fe, 16.32; Roswell, 15.95; Lordsburg, 13.74; Alamogordo, 13.85; and Albuquerque, 8.77 inches. In other words, dry farming would have had sufficient rainfall at every place except at Albuquerque.

The second chapter deals with the water resources of New Mexico. Engineer Sullivan makes the statement that "there is enough water flowing out of the territory to irrigate 2,000,000 acres of land." What this means to future development can be gauged from the fact that at present scarcely one-third of a million acres are cultivated under irrigation. The monograph then continues to speak of artesian wells, of water for domestic supply, of underground flows and of power possibilities. Then follows a description of the drainage systems, commencing with that of the Rio Grande. The estimate of the flow of the larger streams is based upon actual measurements and shows that the San Juan river, for instance, flows 1,500,000 acre feet a year, the Las Animas almost a million acre feet, the Gila 400,000 acre feet a year, the San Francisco, 50,000 acre feet, the Canadian 50,000 acre feet, the Pecos 100,000 acre feet of unused waters, and the Rio Grande in its lower course, enough to irrigate 180,000 acres.

The chapter on lands tells of the character of the soil, land grants, Indian reservations, national forests and government and territorial lands. Under the heading of "Products of Irrigated Lands," it tells of alfalfa, sugar beet, grain and vegetable growing, of cotton and cantalopes, of orchards and onions. A history of irrigation development follows and then a review of government and private irrigation enterprises and projects, going very fully into those subjects.

Laws governing the control and use of water, the settlement of lands under irrigation and methods of irrigation, are very valuable chapters, while most interesting of all is a chapter devoted to "Future Development in Irrigation Farming." Add to this an outline map of the river systems and a relief map of the topography of the territory, and no more need to be said, to indicate the value of this most recent publication, that is bound to do the territory much good, for it will give a better understanding of farming under irrigation in New Mexico, than could be imparted by any other method.

Frank Farmer of New York and Charles B. Barker of Beulah, San Miguel county, have been appointed practical miners for the general land office, and O. C. Gibbs of Maryland, was appointed a special agent of the office.

### New Incorporations.

Incorporation papers were filed at Santa Fe July 2nd by the International Metals Company of Deming, Luna county, capital \$250,000, with James O. Clifford, W. H. Patterson and Noy B. Gorman of Deming as incorporators and directors.

Also the Homeplot company of Deming, with \$100,000 capital, and Ralph C. Ely, Eda E. Deckert and C. D. Ambrose of Deming, incorporators and directors.

The J. A. Ware Construction Company has filed its incorporation papers with headquarters at St. Louis and at Tucuman, Quay county, the directors and incorporators being J. Allen Ware, Christian F. Schneider and Dorsey A. Jamison. The capitalization is \$15,000.

La Banda de Santa Fe has filed its incorporation papers with the territorial secretary as a musical and benevolent corporation, the incorporators and directors being Amado Gutierrez, Nicancor Baca, Jose Z. Valencia, Francisco de Los Angeles and Julian Grace. Amado Gutierrez is named as territorial agent and Santa Fe as headquarters.

The Supreme Court has appointed Charles C. Catron of Santa Fe, secretary of the New Mexico Bar Association, W. J. Lucas of Las Vegas, and Julius Staab of Albuquerque, a permanent examining committee of applicants for the bar, under the new bar examination law.

Judge McFie also dissolved the injunction against the people of the settlement of Galisteo, granted B. F. Pankey, who represented that these people were trespassing on a portion of the Eaton grant in southern Santa Fe county, of which he is the owner. The costs were saddled on Pankey.

## THE ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBITT

### THE RECOVERED UMBRELLA

We met a worried-looking man who gnawed upon his thumb. And with a great anxiety seemed almost overcome. "O, sir," we cried, "what vexes you, perplexes you and frets you?" What is this weight of worry that very near upsets you? He heaved a sigh and said: "Alas! This fretting and this dole is plowing up my spirit, and is harrowing my soul!"



He beat his hands upon his breast, he tore his shaggy hair. And spoke in hollow accents, this were diurnal will despair: "I sent an old umbrella to a place to be recovered. And since that time uncertainty above my head has hovered. I went at the appointed time, prepared to pay the cost. The man informed me that my old umbrella had been lost."

We tried to laugh the matter off, we said to him: "Poo-poo!" That is in truth a little thing to vex the soul of you." He gnashed his teeth and bent his brows and fell to grievous moaning. And with a look of vacancy gave up himself to groaning. "I went again," at last he said, in tones of gloomy sound, "and learned to my surprise that my umbrella had been found."

"Delighted to regain the thing, I took it home with me. And now a grim obsession simply will not let me free. Though it's recovered once again, I cannot use nor lend it. The man who should recover it had not the time to mend it. It is recovered, yet 'tis not; 'twas not and yet it is. The mental situation sets my poor brain in a whir."

We sought to make it plain to him, that though it was not fixed. It was recovered—but we were irrevocably mixed. He looked at us with burning eyes from which shot angry glances. And we went on, determined that we'd not take any chances. And still he stands upon that spot and still he gnaws his thumb. And with a great anxiety seems almost overcome.

### HELPFUL HINTS.

You cannot imagine how much can be done with a small can of white enamel to beautify the home. Take a mahogany chair—the one your husband is fond of—and while he is downtown at business, work a joyous little surprise for him by painting the chair white all over. You will get a good deal of the paint on your hands and face, but you may easily remove the traces by dusting your skin plentifully with any pure face powder. If you get it in your hair it will be all right if your hair is turning gray anyway. Be sure to tell your husband when he sits in the chair, as the enamel will not be dry when he comes home in the evening. His remarks when he sees the chair will repay you for your labor.

Inspect your furnace pipe and chimney often. If you notice that the smoke pipe is too close to a frame partition and is slowly charring the boards, send your best furniture to a storage house and take out plenty of fire insurance.

When the bottom crust of a pie sticks to the pan the trouble may be relieved by pouring an ounce of nitroglycerin slowly beneath the crust, having first pried it up a trifle on one side. Then place the pie in the pan in the middle of a vacant lot and chuck stones at it till you hit it. This will instantly remove the crust.

### To Fit the Crime.



I hope the hereafter will be one long looking-glass for the grouch.

### Foreordained.

"Yes, dear," says the beautiful young widow after the helpless-appearing man has proposed and has been accepted. "Yes, dear, from the very first time I just knew we were made for each other and that fate had destined us to marry. Did not you have some such presentiment?" "Something like that," agrees the mere man. "It wasn't a day after you had come here that four of my best friends at the club told me they'd bet ten to one you landed me before the year was out."

### For the Sake of Company.

"How is this, Jones? I hear you have rented a haunted house, one that has been deserted and shunned for 20 years," says the friend.

"It's a fact," Jones replies. "You see, we have to live in the suburbs, and my wife is always complaining of the lonesomeness of the places. Now we'll have company."

Wilbur D. Nesbitt